

ANNEX C

Examples of the Uses of Foreign Procured Maps and Map Data

1. Foreign procured maps may be acquired in quantity or reproduced in quantity and distributed directly to meet requirements. Other foreign procured maps may be used indirectly, as source material for the production of U. S. government maps, for geographic research, and many other purposes.

2. As an example of direct use, the White House, Department of State, and DDP frequently have requirements for detailed maps of foreign cities to facilitate security planning and other arrangements for travels abroad by the President, the Vice President and other VIP's. Recent notable examples include Mrs. Nixon's recent trip to Peru, the Vice President's trip to Southeast Asia, and Secretary Roger's trips to the Far East and Africa. The Secret Service requested, and the Map Library was able to provide, maps on Skorpios Island, Greece, in connection with the security provisions for the former First Lady. An excellent pictorial map of Washington was procured from a Spanish publisher, the only one still producing such maps, to fulfill a Secret Service request for a pictorial representation of Washington to aid in planning security arrangements for foreign dignitaries visiting the Capitol.

3. Another example of direct use of foreign procured maps is in the various Situation Rooms, War Rooms, OPS Centers, Task Force Areas, and related sites where current political and military matters are presented in map form. Maps, with supporting overlays, charts and graphs are basic to such presentations. Up-to-date boundary, transportation, physical and economic information are basic to an effective presentation. Approximately 40-50 requests per year are received from the White House Situation Room, in association with political and military crises in various world areas. The Operations Center of the Department of State is a heavy consumer of foreign maps, for presentation of basic information. In the CIA, OCI uses large quantities of foreign produced maps to follow current military or political activities around the world. Major kinds of maps used are city plans, topographic maps, boundary maps, ethnic and transportation maps.

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5. NPIC, in its review, analysis, and interpretation of photography, makes extensive use of foreign produced maps. The acquisition of up-to-date intelligence photography heightens rather than diminishes the need for supporting map materials to assist photo-interpreters in the location and analysis of newly acquired photography. Atlases, oblast maps, city plans, and topographic map coverage are in continuing demand. The more recent the maps, the more effective the support rendered. Recently, NPIC has borrowed more than 100 foreign produced city plans (worldwide) which have been microfilmed for their contingency file.

6. Procurement [REDACTED] has lead to the acquisitions of some especially valuable map materials during the past year. These include topographic maps of China, Malaysia, Southwest Africa, Angola, Syria, Pakistan, India, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, East Germany and Rhodesia. All of these countries present serious obstacles to the procurement of their topographic maps.

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7. A major indirect use of foreign produced maps is as a basic source of locational intelligence. OER is mainly interested in foreign produced maps on economic or industrial location, roads or railroad systems, land use and population distribution. These are used to confirm other intelligence, assist in the location of installations or facilities, provide new information, and facilitate the presentation of intelligence studies. Foreign produced maps are a basic source of intelligence for OBGI in the preparation of geographic reports, support papers, basic studies and the compilation of maps. All regional segments of OBGI depend heavily upon map acquisitions to support their production functions. For example, road maps, air charts and administrative maps published in Uruguay, Bolivia, and Argentina are being used in a current

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study on Illicit Cross-Border Movements in South America. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] have been used in the production of geographic studies on Tibet, Nepal, and Sikkim. The Cartography Division depends heavily on the use of newly acquired maps to insure the accuracy and up-to-dateness of their production of maps on all countries.

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8. The Geographer of the Department of State, in the conduct of his responsibilities on boundaries, and territorial matters, relies completely upon the maps acquired from overseas [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] The U. S. Topographic Command uses many of the special subject maps [REDACTED] in both the evaluation of other foreign maps and in the compilation of new map products. Subjects covered are basically those appearing on a topographic map, such as physical, transportation, communications, vegetation, hydrography, and a wide variety of cultural features. Major compilation or map revision programs conducted by the U. S. Topographic Command have benefitted from our foreign map procurement of critical materials in such countries as Pakistan, Nepal, Germany, Lebanon, Mozambique, India, Syria, and South Africa.

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9. Detailed maps are used in such isolated and unusual situations as the search for an Atomic Bomb, which was lost with the crash of a U. S. bomber in Spain. In this case, 1:50,000 Spanish topographic maps, obtained on exchange at an earlier date, were the required map coverage.

10. In summary, the foreign produced maps acquired by the Interagency Map Procurement Program, have a variety of direct and indirect uses in support of intelligence and map production and evaluation. In addition, civilian agencies, such as the Map Division of the Library of Congress and the U. S. Geological Survey make widespread use of these materials and extend that use beyond the military and intelligence to the Congress, other government agencies, and the public.

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